NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15.

Persons about leaving the City during the Summer months can have the Daily Tribune cent to them by leaving or sending their address at the Publication office, corner of Spruce and Nassen sta opposite the City Hall. Price 50 cents a month, payable to advance

ADVERTISEMENTS - For Auctions see third page, and California steamers see seventh.

A second letter from Mr. Campbell of Phila, on Labor Reform, &c. is in type, but crowded out. It will appear soon.

A lucid and interesting account of NICARAGUA, and especially of the route and feasibility of the proposed SHIP CANAL from Ocean to Ocean, will be found in this day's peper, commencing on the fifth page. It is from the pen of our active, observing and energetic Charge d'Affaires to that country, and deserves the general attention it cannot fail to command. No account of equal merit has been given of that Country and Route prior to this.

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS. - The votes and debates of this Central Working Men's Organization for our City, at its last meeting on Tuesday evening, will be found fully reported on the first and second pages of this paper. We ask the attention thereto of the large class who are apt to affirm that they can't understand what grievances the Laboring Class complains of nor what remedy it proposes. We believe this report calculated to shed light on that subject.

In Congress, Yesterday.

In the SENATE an extended debate arose on the reception of the Protest of ten Southern Senators, against the passage of the California Bill. Messrs. Davis and Winthrop of Mass. and Mr. Baldwin of Conn. opposed the entering of the document on the journal as an unnecessary thing and a bad precedent, while Messrs. Shields and Cass favored it: finally the subject was laid over. Then the bill organizing New-Mexico was taken up and Mr. Foote moved to amend that when New Mexico comes to be admitted as a State, it shall be either with or without Slavery as her Constitution may provide. Mr. Chase then moved to add the Jefferson Proviso against Slavery, which was lost by 20 yeas to 25 nays. Finally, the bill was reported and ordered to be engrossed; its passage is now a matter of course.

In the House, the report allowing five minutes after debate is closed, to the Member moving an amendment and five to one other Member in reply and no more talking on that amendement, was adopted, 112 to 47, ultra Southern Members voting Nay .-Then the Appropriation bills were taken up, and speeches made on Slavery and things in general. Mr. Ashmun of Mass. declared his intention of voting for the Senate Texas Boundary bill, if he could get nothing better as a measure of peace, and Mr. Stevens of Penn. very energetically condemned that bill as not a measure of peace, but pregnant with future nullification and disorder. The threats of rebellion put forth to intimidate Representatives from the North he treated with the contempt they deserve.

THE ASPECT OF EUROPE has not materially charged since the advices of the Pacific. In Schleswig all is zeal and preparation for the continuance of the war ; martial law is proclaimed, and the entire reserve is called under arms. The battle of Idstedt is said to have been lost by deficiency of ammunition and not by inferior fighting, and the determination to resist the claims of Denmark is not abated by either Government or people. Germany, too, grows warm with sympathy in favor of the insurgent Duchies; in Hanover the King is petitioned by thousands of citizens to send the army to their aid; while everywhere collections are taken up in aid of what is regarded as a national cause. Meanwhile it is rumored that Russia is taking more positive ground in favor of Denmark: but this seems doubtful. It is also said that the great powers are negotiating a settlement of the difficulty, all which we take to be moonshine.

In England, Baron Rothschild is not yet admitted to the House of Commons; the Government have proposed a most shuffling postponement of the question to the next session of Parliament, in the meantime refusing to receive him unless he take the regular oath. It is said that they will be beaten on this measure, which seems not unlikely.

In other countries things are going on as usual. Spain is about to send 6,000 men to

reinforce her army in Cuba.

New-Mexico-Her Delegate. HUGH N. SHITH, the Delegate to Congress from New-Mexico, but refused his seat by a shameful but not novel coalition of sham Democracy with aggressive Slavery, has left Washington for home, without Pay or Mileage, though Thompson of Iowa, who never was elected (as a House in which his party has a majority had decided) has gone home well gorged with public money. This is shameful-it is rascally. Mr. Smith must yet have justice. Will New-Mexico?

We regret that Mr. S. bas felt constrained to leave Washington at this time. He ought to have staid through this Session, and the next. Though denied a seat, his presence, his bearing and his representations have been of great service to his constituents .-The facts, the maps, the historical data he has brought before Congress, through the agency of one Member after another, have been useful if not potential in upholding the righteous cause of New-Mexico. We presume he has ere this been elected a Rapresentative from the State of New-Mexico, and we hope yet to see him in his seat under that election. But California must come in first; then for New-Mexico as a State!

-Some of the Washington letter writers state that Mr. Smith urged the President to send orders by him to the U. S. Commandant in New-Mexico to resist and beat back any armament that Texas may send to subdue the Santa Fé region, but Mr. Fillmore declined. If this be true, we are confident it is not the whole truth. Mr. Fillmore. rely on it, has not waited till this time to dispatch orders to Col. Manroe, to maintain his authority, and answer whatever argaments may be brought against it. If the late Message be not order enough, others are doubiless on their way. Let no Texan array rush upon New-Mexico in the soft delesion that Col. Monroe will be unprepared to receive them. They will be certain to find them at home. Still, in order to avoid all pretense of surprise or misapprehension, we think the President should openly and decisively state what Col. Munroe is expected and instructed to do, in case of a Texas Invasion. Open, square work is the best, and will prove so in the end.

Genuiue Free Trade. Mr. HENRY C. CARRY commences in this month's 'American Whig Review' an elueidation of the problem, 'What constitutes Real Freedom of Trade?' which is to be continued through one or two more numbers. His leading proposition is, that the writers of this century who style themselves Free Traders and profess to be followers of Dr. Adam Smith, do either ignorantly misconceive or wilfully pervert the doctrines of that eminent writer, and that what he terms Free Trade is a very different thing from what they have christened by that title. He not merely affirms this; he proves it. We ask attention to the following extract from his article, and advise inquirers and thinkers to procure the Review and carefully consider the entire article. Says Mr. Carey :

"Trade tends to diminish in its amount with "Trade tends to diminish in its amount with every circumstance tending to increase the necessity for going to a distance, and to increase in amount with every one tending to diminish the distance within which it must be maintained. As it now stands with the great farming interests of the

"It will now be obvious that any law, domestic or foreign, tending to interfere with the exchanges of the family or the neighborhood, would be of more serious importance than one that should, to the same extent, affect those with the rest of the nation; and that one which should affect the trade of one part of the nation with another, would be more injurious than one which should tend to limit the trade with distant nations. Japan refuses to have intercourse with distant actions. Japan reluses to have intercourse with either Europe or America, yet this total interdiction of trade with a great empire is less important to the farmers of the Union than would be the imposition of a duty of a farthing a bushel upon the vegetable food raised on their farms to be consumed in their families.

"The great trade is the home trade, and the constants to the consumer to the second trade."

The great twoe is the bome trace, and the greater the tendency to the performance of trade at home the more rapid will be the increase of properity, and the greater the power to effect exchanges abroad. The reason of this is to be found in the fact that the power of production increases with the power of combined exertion, and all combination is an exchange of labor for labor, the oxchange being effected at home. The more exchanges are effected at home the smaller is the number of men, horses, wagons, ships, or sailors employed in making exchanges, and the greater the number employed in the work of production, with increase in the quantitity of commodities produced; and the power to trade grows with the power to produce, while the power to produce diminishes with every increase in the necessity for trade.—Again, when the work of exchange is performed at home, the power of combination facilitates the at home, the power of combination facilitates the trading off of a vast amount of labor that would otherwise be wasted, and an infinite number of things that would otherwise have no value what-seever, but which, combined with the labor that is saved, are quite sufficient to make one community rich by comparison with another in which such abor, and more commodities that would have valu

in New England, than would pay five times over for all the coth and iron she consumes. "Again, the quantity of capital required for ef-fecting exchanges tends to diminish as exchanges come nearer home. The ship which goes to China performs no more exchanges in a year than the canal-boat which trades from city to city performs in a menth; and the little and inexpensive railroad ar passing from village to village may perf twice as many exchanges as the fine pac which has cost ninety or a hundred thousand dol-ars. With the extension of the home trade, labor and capital become, therefore, more productive of the commodities required for the support and comfort of man, and the wages of the laborer and the profits of the capitalists tend to increase, with fur-ther increase in the power to trade. On the other hand, with diminution of the power to effect ex-changes at home, labor and capital become less productive of commodities, and the wages of the laborer and the profits of the capitalist tend to fall, while trade tends still further to diminish. All this

while trade tends still further to diminish. All this is fully exemplified on a comparison of the years 1836-38 with 1841-42 while the contrary, and upward tendency is exemplified by the years 1845-6 and 7, as compared with 1841-2.

"Singular enough, however, the fashionable doctrine of our day is, that the prosperity of a nation is to be measured by the amount of its trade with ople who are distant, as manifested by custom-use returns, and not by the quantity of exchanges among persons who live near each other, and wi trade without the intervention of ships, and have little need of steamboats or wagons. If the trade of a neighborhood be closed by the failure of a furnance or a mill, and the workman thus deprived of the power to trade off the labor of himself or his children, or the farmer deprived of the power to trade off his food, consolation is found in the in rect consequence of a diminished ability to consume at home. If canal-boats cease to be built, the naocean steamers requiring one handred times the capital for the performance of the same quantity of exchanges. If the failure of mill and furness cause men to be thrown out of employment the remedy is to be found, not in the revisal of the measures that have produced these effects, but in the expor-tation of the men themselves to distant climes, thus er to maintain trade, and every increase of this necessity is regarded as an evidence of growing weath and power.

necessity is regarded as an evidence of growing wealth and power.

"The whole tencency of modern commercial policy is to the substitution of the distant market to the near one. England exports her people to Australia that they may there grow the wool that might be grown at home more cheaply, and we export to California, by hundreds of thousands, men who employ themselves in hunting gold, leaving behind them untouched the real gold mines—those of coal and from—in which their labor would be thrice more productive. The reportsofthe late Secretary of the Treasury (Walker) abound in suggestions as to the value of the distant trade. Steamships were, be thought, needed to enable us to obtain the control of the commerce of China and Japan. "With our front on both Oceans and the Gulf," it was thought, "we might secure this commerce, and with it, in time, command the trade of the world. England not to be outdone in this race for "the commerce of the world," adds steadily to her fleet of ocean steamers, and the government contributes its aid for their maintenance, by the payment of the people. oce an steamers, and the government of neet of its sid for their maintenance, by the payment of cnormous same withdraws from the people at

home, and diminishing the home market to thrice the extent that it increases the foreign one. The latest accounts inform us of new arrangements about to be made with a view to competition with this country for the passage traffic to and within the tropics, while the greatest of all the trades now left to British ships is represented to be the trans-port of British men, women and children, who are so heavily taxed at home for the maintenance of this very system, that they are compelled to seek an asylom abroad. In all this there is nothing the freedom of trade, or freedom of man, and th only real difference between the freeman and the slave is, that the former trades for himself, his labor and his products, and in the latter, a other does it

Why they Do it.

The Louisville Democrat thus accounts for the gains of its party in the late Southern Elections:

"The Executive runs into a petty quarrel with "The Executive runs into a petry quarrel with Texas, and comes to a resolve that will produce civil war as certainly as the sun shuses.

As to petting into a quarrel with Texas about a piece of land, a Democratic President would have scorned it. He would never have called upon Compress to sid him in drawing the sword of civil

war in any such pa try and shameful contest.

"Recollect, the question is not whether a foreign nation shall have territory we claim or that a State ceims, but whether a piece of land shall belong to one State or another that is to be. Over this ighty question the Executive calls on the poupon the disgusting exhibition! The truth is, Texas is a slave State, and her institutions so bad that Filmore can't think of allowing her claim. This is the whole pith of the controversy. If Texas were a free State, resistance to this claim would not be thought of

It does seem hard that while the Whigs are thus doomed to lose ground at the South and South-West because the Administration don't succumb to the Slavery Extensioniste, they should at the same time be shaken in Vermont and Massachusetts and beaten in Northern Ohio on a false assumption that it does. If there were any decent respect for honesty and candor evinced by the journalists and wire-workers who are now using the 'Free Soil' organization to decoy votes into the rank of Loco-Focoism, this swindle could not go on.

KENTUCKY .- The Senate consists of 35 members-last year 26 Whig to 12 Opposition, all of whom were turned out by the New Constitution except the nine whose terms expired with the Legislative year. We have returns electing 16 Whigs to eight Opposition-a Whig loss of one only. No doubt the new Senate will be Whig. The last House stood 58 Whig to 42 Opposition. We have returns electing 28 Whigs to 26 Opposition-a net Opposition gain of seven, or within one of enough to carry the House. There is a tie between the lowest Whig and highest Opposition candidate in Louisville, where the official vote atands:

| House | Hous

The Sheriff is anti Whig, and will of course give his casting vote for Harrison. His power to do so is derived from a Virginia law, tacitly adopted by Kentucky on her separation.

-We consider it morally certain that the House s Opposition, and possible that the Joint Ballot may be. Several of the strongest Whig counties have chosen Opposition Members wholly or in part, there being no regular tickets, and a great many voting regardless of politics for 'Reform' candidates—that is, candidates friendly to the New Constitution.

NORTH CAROLINA .- The Raleigh Register of the 10th has returns nearly complete. The Whigs have lost two Senators and gained none, and lost ten Commoners and gained six. Should there be no further changes the new Legislature will stand Senate—Whig.....23 Opposition.....27 House.—Whig.....47 Opposition.....53

Joint Ballot 70

Reid is Governor by about 3,500 majority, most f which was given him by Whige disaffected by Manly's renomination.

Iowa .- We have the Burlington Telegraph of he 6th, giving the vote of that town (Des Moines

Co.) the day before, as follows: Opposition.....295

otes.

We understand that Col. FORBES who has seen for some months in this country on a mission from Mazzini and the Italian Republicans, has been invited and is about to leave on a visit to some of the principal cities and towns in the interior, for the purpose of laying before the public the present rate of affairs in Italy, and the purposes and hopes of the friends of Liberty with respect to that country. We commend him to the courtesies and conidence of all persons who are favorable to European freedom. As the companion in arms of Garbaldi, and the friend and agent of Mazzini, no per son can be more thoroughly informed as to the subject in question, which we believe he intends to exolain in popular lectures at the various places upon bis route.

BENJ. S. WHITNEY, formerly of this City. ate of Indiana, died of Cholera at Vincennes, Ia. on the 6th inst. aged 27 years. He was a young man of decided energy and considerable speaking as well as business talent, and leaves a large cirole of friends to lament his loss.

THE CLOTHING CUTTERS .- A very respectable meeting of these industrials was held at the Broad way House lest evening. ISAAC NOE in the Chair and Israel Kolb, Secretary. Twenty five new members were enrolled and the Committee on organization appointed at a previous meeting, reganization appointed at a previous meeting, reported a draft of a Constitution which will come up for adoption on Monday evening, commencing at 7 P. M in order to dispose of the document as soon as possible. Although but three or four meetings have been held by this Association it bids fair to occupy a high rank among the beneficial and protective Industral organizations of New-York and vicinity. We stoot that will be will be the second of the se vicinity. We trust there will be a still larger in-crease of members at the next meeting. The Cutters have found that the individual principle will not protect their interests, neither will it lessen the number of hours they have to labor—Associathe number of hours they have to labor—Associa-ted effort is the remedy for these evils. As yet no initiation fee has been fixed nor a permanent or-ganization effected. A grand mass meeting is ex-pected on Monday evening, and every Catter who can make it convenient will not fail to attend.

The UPROLSTERFES met at Michael Tuomey's corper of Grand and Elizabeth sta.) last evening CHAS, CRUX, President; Alex. Reid, V. President; Joseph P Evans and Wm. Roethe, English and German Secretaries : A. A. Gautier and J. B. Gar-

lessied, Tressurers.

Cornelius W. Brower was appointed to fill a va-Cornelius W. Brower was appointed to fill a va-catery in the Delegation to the Industrial Congress, and resolutions of sympathy were expressed for the Tailors so far as they acced in accordance with law and justice. The Upholsterers pledge them-selves to patronize the Cooperative Clothing Sores of the Tailors when established, and in the mean-time to withdraw their patronage from all estab-lishments which have neglected to fairly remuner-ate their journeymen. The Upholsterers are tho-roughly in favor of Industrial Reform, and deserve to be sustained.

After disposing of some other Society business, the Upholsterers adjourned to next Wednesday ovening.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. For Proceedings of Congress see

Eighth Page. Iowa Election

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
Dispatches from the West state that George G. WRIGHT, Whig candidate for Congress in the let District, has bearen Bernhart Henn, the Op-

This is the District from which Thompson was last time returned by the thefe of the Kanesville poll-book. Nobly done, Ed. Trib. Iowa!

It is understood that the other District has chosen Lincoln Clark, Loco, and that the Opposition State Ticket is also elected.

Indiana Ricetton The latest returns give several Whig gains of Representatives, and it is thought the House may be Whig. The Senate is opposition.

Lancaster County Whig Nomination.

Finhapenpina, Wednesday, Aug. 14
The Lancaster County Whig Convention met to day and nominated Hon. Thaddens Stavens for Congress from the VIIIth District, and Bartram A Schreffer, Robert Baldwin, Jacob Nissley, E. L. Hunseckes and James Cowden to the State Legislature.

Democratic Nominations for Cougress at Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The Locce have nominated for Congress, for the 1st District, John T. Hurd, 11d-Robt, Ranton, Jr. IVth-Richard D. Frothingham, Jr. of Charles.

Washington Affaire.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Washington, Wednesday, August 14.

Mr. CRITTENDEN arrived last night. The claim of the Southern Press as to the unan mity of the Caucus, is exploded. It turns out that only forty two members were present, and but thirty sanctioned the proceedings.

A card has appeared from Mr. Houston, dissent ing from the movement, and stating that he was appointed without his consent.

Mr. Cox has issued a card denying any knowledge of the conceniment of the Slaves. A number of the anti-California Senators, it is

understood, have declined uniting in BUTLER's Pro-A Texan who arrived last night reports that there were eight thousand Texans under arms.

A Caucus of the friends of the Texas Boundary Bill is talked of, to push the Boundary first, and sit out the Disunionists.

Political Intelligence.

John W. Houston, Representative from Delaware, publishes a Card in The Intelligencer this morning, saying he cannot concur in any resolutions passed by the Caucus of the Southern Mem bers.

The Intelligencer expresses its opinion that the bill to establish Territorial Government in New-Mexico will pass the Senate to-day.

Texas and New-Mexico. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The Union of this morning states that a gentle man who arrived here last night direct from San Antonio, Texas, reports that upwards of 8,000 men were under arms, preparing to march to the Rio Grande to defend the rights of Texas. One thousand more are ready, if necessary, to rally under the standard of that State to defend her rights.

The Assassination at Washington.

Frank Campy, a notorious Baltimore rowdy, was arrested to day on suspicion of the assassination of Ragan, on Sunday night. His examination takes place this evening.

Rumered Change in the Governor-General ship of Canada.
Toronto, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

It is currently reported that Lord Elgin is to retire from the Governor-Generalship this fall, and that Lord Harris is to be his successor.

Denth of a Clergyman.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Rev. James M. Cook, Pastor of the Universalist

Church of this city, died this morning, of dysentery.

Case of Drowning.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
A young man, named Cornelius Tims, while returning on the steamer Columbia, from an excurandria and Washington, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The boat was stopped, and every exertion made for the recovery of the body, but without success.

Southern Mall, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 14,
Asam Ely, who was shot at Elysville yesterday is not dead, as was reported; slight hopes are entertained for his recovery. His wounds are not so James McCormick, of Fell's Point, died suddenly

in the street this morning. We have received no New Orleans papers by

this night's mail.

Examination

John Hays, who was arrested in New-York, for nurdering Andrew Maher, in this city, was examined to day, and has been committed for trial.

Progress of the Cholera. HARPER's FERRY, Wednesday, August 14.

There has been no deaths or cases of Cholera reported to day. The weather is very pleasant and

the city quite healthy.

Pittsburgh, Wednesday, August 14.

The Western papers received here to-night, furnish but little news. This city is very healthy .-Several cases of Cholera were reported, which when traced, are nothing more than complaints incident to the season. The water in the channel is thirty-six inches and business is beginning to revive-

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, August 14. The Board of Health report during the last forty. eight hours, 56 interments, of which three were from cholers, and 32 children under five years of

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Wednesday, August 14. The Board of Health report several cases of cholera, two or three of which have terminated fatally. The cholers has appeared in Zanesville and Marietta in a mild form.
St. Louis, Monday, August 5.

Two deaths occurred here yesterday from cholera, and one to-day. MUMPHIS, Saturday, August 10. The cholers has partly disappeared, and business

beginning to revive.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, August 9. Six deaths occurred here to-day from cholers.

THE BUFFALO BARSBURSERS TRIUMPHAST .-At the "Democratic" Ward Meetings on Satur-day night, the Hunkers suffered a complete route —the Barnburners elected nearly or quite all the delegates—thus securing the representation to the State Convention. This is rather an unexpected result, as the victorious party have only polled bout a third as many votes in this city as the about a thin dependent and the suppose they caught the Hunkers napping, and thus the minority will represent the party.

[Buff. Com. Adv. Monday.

party.

THE CHOLERA AT DETROIT.—The Free Press
says the Board of Health met on Thursday evening,
and report four deaths by Choiers, all directly
traceable to imprudence.

THE RAILROAD COLLISION.

Inquest on the body of William Eivis, killed

On Tuesday J. B. Huntington, Esq. of New-Rochelle, Coroner of Westchester County, summoned a Jury and proceeded to investigate the cause of the death of William Elvis, aged 48 years, cartmanresiding at 119 West Twenty-eighth-st. New York, who was reported as baving been killed the day before at Morrisiana, New Village. The following are the names of the jurors:

Samuel A. McKinley, Lawrence Lawrence S Mott, David S. tiarrison, William Pridham, Benjamin Tima, John Middleton, James Saliman A 5. Flower,
James Seymour,
Samuel Fordy,
Nethaniel Sni h,
Isaac Croper,
Hetry We, ks,

Robert Lester was the first witness sworn-Saw the corpse; same is William Elvis; bave knows him for 17 or 18 years; last saw him alive on Sunday week; aged about 48; don't know anything about his death; he was a cartman; resided in Twenty-eighth at near Eighth avecue; he was going to Forcham.

Lawrence S. Mott sworn-I came up in the same train with the person killed; about four o'clock, when near Yorkville, Mr. Parshall remarked we had come very alow. Yorkville, Mr. Parsiall remarked we had come very allow we ought to have been up to the village at this time; we can be and adopted here; not out; went nearly perces in afreet, louded around and saw a train coming; things they were not under full head way; did not hear may a go agiven for a order, which movement and the own action for our did himsermons ray, shave the moder the root of me others that has other and not see may person on the loc account that rat, into the train that was for ward; should say it was should not minutes after I left the car the accil during the sake it is bout one for the care after the cold is lon; saw the deceased hanging between two cars; the account and third care; thinks the train was too heavy for so small an engine to make the usual time; saveral of us traid to remove the care; thinks the train was too heavy for so small an engine to make the usual time; saveral of us traid to remove the care; thinks the traid was too heavy for so small an engine to make the usual time; saveral or us traid to remove the care; the spoke after he was taken out; he tived about ten minutes; might be longer; the person in the coffin is the same man I saw hanging between the care.

David R. Harrison a worn—Mr. Matter at the care and the complex of the care and the coffin is the same man I saw hanging between the care.

David R. Harrison sworn-Mr. Mott's statement I believe to be correct, except I distinctly heard the whistle blow only once, when about 500 feet distant; saw whishe blow only once, when about 500 feet distant; saw the engineer jump from the locomotive, about 200 feet from the cars that were run line; helped lift him up; he was apparently lifeless; had doubts of his being perfectly sober; don't say he was intoxicated; I though the speed unusual; from the time the signal was given the brakenan could not have time to operate; thinks the "Minerva" did not make the usual time. The trees along the line of the road, so obstruct the view that the engineer cannot see the form of the time to stop; the whiste sounded a moment before; the engineer jumped when within about 300 feet from the place where they say into the bead train.

James I. **Parahall. sworn — Heard the testimony.

James L. Parshall, sworn.- Heard the testimony of Meers. Mott and Harrison, and verily believe it to be there; noticed at Yorkville we were coming very allow, then 4 o'clock P. M; after the collision took piace the Gon ductor looke at hits watch and said they were ahead of their time; our watches agreed; was then half past 4 o'clock; it was perhaps 3 or 4 minutes after the collision; thinks the ergine or train was checked but not in time.

John Hyde, sworn .- Saw the locomotive strike the Fordham train; the Fordham train varies from 15 to 27 minutes in time of arrival at this place; usual time of arriwill is 40 clock P. M.; has often seen the express train closes up to the accommodation; have once seen the express train so cless upon the accommodation; have once seen the express train so cless upon the accommodation that they checked their speed; this occurred when both were in motion; never hnew the express train arrive f. it, generally from three to five minutes difference in time on arrival to this place; think they drive too fast; generally go on full speed.

William A. Ath. Sworn.—Come in the session but seen to the session that the se

William A. Ash, sworn .- Came in the train that was injured; got on at the corner of Center and Brooms sis.; perceived no difference in the usual speed, apparently, arrived at New Village, there) got out of the car, signiform is stood 10 or 12 yards from the platform; any the delay was unnecessary of the forward train; did not hear the whatel of any other rain approaching; heard the Gouductor call out as if alarmed at something; turned round and saw the other tust approaching in the distance; from their speed supposed they were on the other track; mowing it was not so I felt alarmed; heard the Conductor of the Lead train—the one I came in—call out to the Engineer to go on, but the train attitudelyed some time; turned my attention to the approaching train, and saw by their speed that a collision was inevitable; then saw the Engineer jumpirem the engine (Engineer of Express train); the collision took place; I fully corroborate the testimony stready given; the train can be stopped in less time than it was done, supposing all were doing their duty; saw the engine; neard on whistle; I ran an engine on the road between Mauchester and Stockport, England; the deceased was apparently on the platform when the accident occurred.

Myron Finch, sworn—Was in second car when sis ; perceived no difference in the usual speed, apparently

Myron Finch, sworu-Was in second car when on took place; the train was under motion; had gone

John Middleton, sworn-Was standing about 100 eet from the cars; saw the collision; heard the conductor and many others halls; heard no signal by other train gives to stop; supposed, when I saw them strike, the cars were under full headway.

Patrick Cuddy, sworn-I was after coming out of the bar-room; saw the train coming, and heard the sig-nal; thought the engine was coming rather rapid; it came cal; thought the engine was coming rather rapid; it came in contact with the other train; think the engine was reversed; saw the speed checked a little, then go agais; ne wer consucted an engine; saw the man that was allied; he was between the two cars; did not see him until ne was feat; questioned him; he could not answer; he was caught about the body; after he was taken out, asked him his name; he spelied it—William Elvis; he died in about 15 or 20 minutes.

Abraham B. Flower, sworn.-Was standing on the stoop of the hotel; saw there was delay in the forward train, getting children out; turned and looked down an train, getting children out; turned and icoked down and any the locemotive country, and heard the whistle; hand it but once; it was coming rapidly; suppose not as fast as I have seen the New-Haven train pass, watching silerance; better the New-Haven train pass, watching silerance; better the train of a saw the person on the coming train upon of; heard no whistle when be jumped; saw the man between the cars; my opinion is that he was on the platform; must evidently have been outside.

Sophia A. Hersey, sworn.-Got off the cars at on getting out an elderly gentleman made way for me ; he was dressed plain; had on a light colored hat; I a light coat; he stood on the platform; removed to the site side from landing; know his hat was not black.

Dr. F. P. Mann, sworn.-Am a practising phy sician in the village of Morrisania; have had a view deceased, and am of opinion that the wounds would not no sessarily produce death; but the deceased was killed by being jammed between the cars; saw him before he was extricated, and attended him as soon as removed. The Coroner here ordered a suspension of business, to allow the Jury to get dinner.]

John Dodd, sworn-(After recess) was in Fordhan overheard the crash—came down to the Depôt. When I came here the body of the person killed was lying on the ground; I saw the cars; think the engineer of the express tank was in liquor.

Isaac Latting, sworn-Am fireman of expres Isaac Laiting, sworn—Am fireman of expressivain; Thomas Rogers was on the train at the time of the accident; have been freman two months; never was fireman before; have had no experience; as soon as engineers with cars he reversed the engine and blew the whistle twice; that was signal for breaking; blew when at the culver; was running about 20 miles per hour; I applied the break on the engine; there were two breakmen sinched to this train; it take from 75 to 167 rods to stop the engine, when going pretty good speed; the engineer jumped before me; have known the engineer about two months; do not know of the engineer drinking; have been obliged to hold up for accommodation train; same quantity of steam as usual; was coming down the grade; the head train was not in sight during the passegu up; there was an engineer on locomodive who was learning the man; I case Woodward, sworn—Am 34 years old; born Isaac Woodward, sworn—Am 34 years old; born Isaac Woodward, sworn-Am 34 years old; born

n Grovehill, N. J ; have been engineer 12 years ; have run on Baltimore and other Railroads; the last time have been on this road has been three months; am accustomed to run express train; was seven minutes late in starting yesterday; had four cars attached; came to Mott Haven and gained four minutes of lost tuned; think three brakemen anowed usually; do not know how many brakemen were aboard; one threw the beil rope; the signal to break it to give two blasts if the first signal is not obeyed another is given; the time allowed from Thirty second-st. to this place is twenty-five minutes; let her run from Mott Haven to this place at the place

Willson Brown, sworn-Aged 41; born in New Jersey; have been an engineer seven years; have run on the Camden and Amboy road; was on the 3j o'clock express train yesterday; don't know the speed at which we run; did not see the head train until the whistic sie w; was not taking notice; can't say the signal was obeyed; the Jer anocked me off, the train was checked in speed a great deal; do not know anything shout the heaksmen.

Thomas Ward, sworn—25 years old; born in

Onelda county, N. Y.; was conductor of Express; have been on this train for one year; left Thirty second-st. after time yesterday; time for running is 25 minutes; usual speed from it ott Haven t. Furdham 2-to 36 miles per hour; had two trakemet on the train; above from my own kno windge the trakemen were at their posts; generally shat off half a mile or ma "e previous to stopping; had three passenger and two beg "see cars nearly full; felt the rereving the engine; the sho," a war minest as creat as the concession; running a good are, "d; no leaturetons are given as to true ing curves; usually a, ut off; think the neglorer and brake men did all they could; do not think it possed at the train at that distance; co o cores are under the orders of Superious dent; the engine or, have a time table; never as we not are rather the influence of liquor; two brakema are sufficient for five core; have ride," after the litt every thought her a good engine; it was the 3 years are a see

are sufficient for five cars; have ridde," after the Microwal thought her a good engine; it was then y year ago; have a nearmer come close to accommission train; once witched off at Mott Haven; have first rate brakes; think they aren a train in less time than any brakes.

Francis McAnanny, sworn—Aged 23; born in Ireland; am conductor of accommodation train which jeaves New-York at 3 o'clock; been conductor of this train leave New York and o clock; need conductor of this seak bott a short time; left with four cars; nar rather behind time at the piece; generally here at 10 minutes past of creat; this a the hydrest of my train was duling at a tary as heat uncer was; the originest and forman of the state was duling the with exighter the oran who was stilled was on the platform before he got to Mott Haven:

Madison Sloat, sworn—Am Superintendent of the state was the state of t

Harlem Railroad; inhity micross' difference of time allowthatem stational, this whentas difference of time allow-of between the two trains, the accommodation train has 32 in thus to come to this place; the Minera is good of her time, sie is small; mi, bit all short with find cars, and scally has from two to three cars; if it submitted to the bury the principle of the Counce of the confec-tor is the responsible men; time is taken at the Copy Hall; one train is due here at 4 blook kim, the oter 42;

John Cathuate, sworn-Heard engineer say it was his duty to make time; it was a short time after the man died; he did not appear to be rational; thinks it was from eac tement. The evidence here closed and the Jury retired to

deliberate. On their return they rendered the for-VERDICT.

The Coroner's Inquest, in the case of WILLIAM ELVIS, whose death was cocasioned by a collision between the Express and Accommodation trains of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, at Morrislana.

RETURN THE FOLLOWING VERDICT:
First-That the deceased came to his death by suit col. lon, on the afternoon of the 12th inst. at or about half past 4 o'clock.

Second-That the said ecilisi in was occasioned by the want of an engine of adequate power in the accommoda-tion train—the engine, in the judgment of the log 1004, not being of sufficient power to keep in advance of the express train under ordinary circumstances, and that the Hariem Railroad Company are highly consurable for cour-tinual disregard of the safety of passengers in the above

Third-The Inquest regard the habit of ruentry the express trains at full speed on the cu ve at this village as deserving the severest consure, and calling for immedi-

Morrisiana, August 13, 1350,

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

FALL OF A HOUSE .- During the heavy rain about 11 o'clock Tuesday night, the house of Mr. John Quin, blacksmith, No. 229 South Ninth at (being immediately on the junction with South Sixth) fell over breaking literally to pieces. Mr. and Mrs. Q. with six children, were in the house and escaped, it would seem almost by a miracle. Mr. Q. felt the house rock, he and his family being in bed, gave the slarm and ran to the yard, saw the danger and was about to return to rescue his family, when the house fell, with a crash which shook the neighborhood. He was thrown down at the same time and three of his ribs are said to be broken. Mrs. Q. was only saved by a chair which received the force and weight of part of the falling wall, from being crushed to death-one of their little girls was thrown through one of the windows nearly across the street-an infant three months old was thrown under one portion of the ruins. All were more or jess brused. The furniture of the house was nearly all destroyed.

On regulating South Sixth at. the house of Mr. Q. (which is a frame building) was left on a bank, by the street being lowered in front of it. He ea. tered nto a contract with a mason to excavate the bank, raise the building and place a foundation under it so as to make it even with the atreet. It has been resting on blocks for two or three weeks and the walls were built nearly up to it. The raise on Tuesday night washed away some earth on one side, causing the acrews to yield, by which the building fest.

In regard to the less it is said a questior will come up whether or not sufficient eare had been taken by the contractor to guard against the accident which has occurred, and if not, whether he is liable to make good the loss. tered ,nto a contract with a mason to excavate the

An Urser - As Dr. J. P. Biver of this city, was An Urser.—As Dr. J. P. Biver of this city, was driving through Grand st. Williamsburgh Tee-day afternoon, an Irishman in a grocer's wagon, drove violently against his gig. Tan wheel of the wagon passed under the hub of the gig wheel, cap-sizing the vehicle and horse. The horse, which is a spirited animal, obeyed his master's voice, and lay perfectly still, and but little damage was settained by the collision, although Dr. B. was somewhat bruised by the violence with which he was

Fire —A small stable in the rear of Grand and Third sts. was injured by fire about 7i Tuesday evening. Engine No 9 was immediately on the spot and soon extinguished the flames.

BUSINESS NOTICES

nightly to see the taimitable Burton. His drolleries have kept the visitors in a constant roar. To night he gives his famous representation of Captain Cuttle, in Domboy and Son, which has carned a world-wide fame for him. Brougham appears also in the two J. B.'s. The bill is a

BARNUM's MUSEUM — We did not think a colored and could cossibly become white, but Barnum bascon-inced at nothing is impossible. The negro there is urning white every day. You can see the day change. Crowds flock to see him. "The Drunkard" is played at Barnum's every evening.

Fall. Goods - Hitchcock & Leadbeater, 347 Broad way, corner of Leonard-st, are out with most of their Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Merinoes, Cashmeres, DeLuines, rich heavy Silks, Shawis, &c., &c., and are fally prepared to serve their customers, and to supply transient persons with everything suitable for traveling, or for this or any other of-mate. Their stock of Domestics or House-wife Goods, as Woollen Blankets, Marsetles Quilta Counterpance, L'osses Spectings, Shirtings, Fiannels &c., &c., are worth the adtention of any house-keeper, and will bear comparison will any other stock in this city.

MARGARET FULLER OSCALL -The friends of this most lamented lady can see a Dagurreotype of her from Me, at the Plumbe National Gallery, No 207 Broadway.

TO THOSE WHO HAVE TENDER PERT, CORNS &C -Take our advice, stop Roping, and walk straight for Broks New York Boot and Shoe Emportum, 150 Faiton street, and gat a pair of his new style Buckskin Books, Shoes or Gaitett, and our word for it you will have comfort. There is hard by any style of Boot or Shoe to be thought of, but can be found at the Emporium, which for durability, beauty and cheapness, cannot be surpassed.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE .- DAVENTON k GARDHER, 47 Broad way, would tayle the especial seem tion of purchasers to their stock of Clothing, which is settrely new and particularly adapted to the Western and Southern trade. They would confidently assert that style as well as the superior manner in which the parameter are made cannot be surpassed by any establishment in the trade.

Ply and Fatent Tapestry Ing. Carpest They are in great demand, and positively to be found only at the famous Cappest Establishment. No. 90 Bowery. Hiram Anderson's.

Those 4 and 5 shilling English Ing Carpets and 8 and 8 shilling Oil Cloths are unprecedently cheap.

HAIR DYING-PRALON'S Magic Hair Dye, to color & HAIR DYING—FRALOWS Magin tast bys, to country thair or whiskers, the moment it is applied, without injut to the bair or skin. It can be washed immediately with disturbing the color, and has no had odor. It is applied or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Toupee Manufactory. It or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Toupee Manufactory. It is applied to the color of the colo

Broadway.

Wice: Wice:—Citizens and Surangers are invited to b wide! Wide of Wige and Tonpess. He kee, spect Finance's new style of Wige and Tonpess. He kee, the largest and best assortment in the city, at his cetch allowing Hair Dye Factory, 197 Broadway, corner of Development of Development

TENDER FEET.—The only remedy for tender feet is a wear properly formed ignote or Shore; and to get such remust go to WATKIND'S, 114 Fulton-st who takes drawing of the feet and makes Boots expressing for each customer. Strangers leaving their measures can be to any part of the Union.

Thus the present there is no better time to sdeen the un country newspapers for the Pail t ada. Pailites it the A. ont of the best papers for and near, for which he is subborised to receive as vertisements, and daily component by the proprietors to give receipts.